

VALECIC, Antun, Dr.; KALAFATIC, Zrnka, Dr.; PRPIC, Ivan, Dr.; VLATKOVIC,
Gojko, Dr.

Treatment of retained tests in children. Liječ vjes 82 no.9/10:
763-768 '60.

1. Iz Kirurske klinike i Klinike za dječje bolesti Medicinskog
fakulteta Sveucilista u Zagrebu.
(CRYPTORCHISM surg)

VALECIC, Antun, dr.; GABRIC, Vladimir, dr.

Breast cancer. Liječn. vjesn. 86 no.10:1223-1234 0 ' 64

1. Iz Kirurske klinike Medicinskog fakulteta Sveucilista u Zagrebu.

VAIECIC, Antun, dr.; SKALOVA, Radmila, dr.

The problem of hospital staphylococcal infection in surgery.
Lijecn. vjesn. 87 no.3:273-282 Mr ' 65.

1. Iz Kirurske klinike i Skole narodnog zdravlja "Andrija
Stampar" Medicinskog fakulteta Sveucilista u Zagrebu.

ca

4

The influence of small quantities of agar-agar and gelatin upon the grain size of an anode deposit of silver peroxide. A. Glazunov and K. Vajetka. *Chem. Listy* 29, 359-61 (1935); cf. C. A. 29, 7190. For a 5% AgNO_3 soln. with c. d. of 0.12-0.20 amp./sq. cm. the grain size measured at the end of 5-min. electrolyses decreased as the gelatin or agar content of the bath increased from 0.01 to 0.15%. These colloids reduced the grain size of anode deposits in a manner similar to that of cathode deposits. Increase in c. d. also increased the grain size of anode deposits. Photomicrographs revealed that the presence of colloids in the electrolyte gave finer crystals than electrolytes free from colloids. Since gelatin is amphoteric, the bipolar portions of the gelatin mol. can react with either anions or with cations and will move to the anode or to the cathode; this influences the reactions at both electrodes. Probably the gelatin forms a protective layer over both cations and anions similar to a sphere of hydration; the anions and cations mechanically carry the gelatin to the corresponding electrode where the gelatin is deposited during the discharge of the ion. F. M.

BC

a-1

Influence of small amounts of agar-agar and gelatin on the η_{sp}/c of the anode deposit of silver peroxide. A. GLAZUNOV and K. VALBUHA (Chem. Listy, 1933, 29, 289-291).—The viscosity of crystallization of Ag_2O_2 at the anode in electrolysis of $AgNO_3$ falls with increasing concn. of agar-agar or gelatin from 0 to 0.15%.

R. T.

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																																			
<p>77</p> <p>*The Influence of a Small Quantity of Agar-Agar and Gelatin on the Rate of Crystallization of the Anodic Deposit of Silver Peroxide (Electrolysis under the Microscope. XII). A. Hazunov and K. Vasecka (Chem. Listy, 1935, 28, (23), 359-361).--The fact that the colloids have a certain influence on the anodic deposit is an argument against the view that the variation in form and rate of crystallization of the cathodic deposit is due to a migration of the colloids in the direction of the cathode during the process of electrolysis. The colloid particles seem to be bipolar or to "envelop" the ions. --O. Q.</p>																																																			
<p>7</p>																																																			
<p>ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																																																			
<p>FROM 11/11/11</p>																																																			
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VALECKY, Jindrich

Experience with pressure casting of large pieces. Slevarenstvi
10 no.2:61-63 F '62

1. Automobilove zavody, narodni podnik, Mladá Boleslav.

VALECKY, Jindrich

Important tasks of pressure-casting plants. Slevarenstvi
10 no.5:196-197 My '62.

1. Automobilovo zavody, narodni podnik, Mlada Boleslav.

S/276/63/000/002/051/052
A052/A126

AUTHOR: Valecký, Jindřich

TITLE: Ways of raising labor efficiency in pressure casting

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya, no. 2, 1963, 55, abstract 26286 (Slévarenství, v. 10, no. 5, 1962, 197, Czech)

TEXT: Two principal methods of raising the efficiency of pressure casting process are pointed out. 1) To increase the service life of molds for pressure casting of Al alloys by replacing ČSN 17027F steel (the service life of molds made of this steel is 30,000 castings) in the most exposed parts of the mold with ČSN 19552 steel. At proper heat treatment, observation of required technical conditions, good and correct mold maintenance, the use of ČSN 19552 steel for making the most exposed parts of the mold increases the service life of the mold to 150,000 castings. 2) To improve the mold design, and the technology and organization of production in the shops manufacturing pressure casting molds.

(Abstracter's note: Complete translation.) T. Gavrilenko
Card 1/1

VALECKY, Jindrich

Technological principles of aluminum alloy diecasting. Slevarenstvi
10 no.11:466-469 N '62.

1. Automobilove zavody, Mlada Boleslav.

VALECKY, Jindrich

Pressure castings and their importance from the viewpoint of machining.
Stroj vyr 12 no.11:801-804 '64.

1. Automobilove zavody National Enterprise, Mlada Boleslav.

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										180 AND 1TH ORDERS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p>Investigations on the development of the hormone function in the early stages of ontogenesis. II. The thyroxine and iodine contents in the thyroid gland of cow embryos. N. M. Artemov and L. K. Valedinskaya. <i>Bull. soc. naturalistes Moscou, Ser. 1908: 47, 188-191 (in French 194-5) (1938); cf. C. A. 32, 38000. Thyroxine formation begins in a 2.5 month-old cow embryo and gradually increases until the gland is almost as active as in a full-grown cow. The iodine content reaches a max. in a 6.5-7 mo.-old embryo. The thyroxine activity and iodine content do not always run parallel.</i> H. Cohen</p>																			
ASB-3LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION										E-2									
REGION DIVISION										REGION DIVISION									
SECTION MAP ONLY CBL										SECTION MAP ONLY CBL									
SECTION MAP ONLY CBL										SECTION MAP ONLY CBL									

Valedinskaya, L. K.

The experimental study of ecmolin. Z. V. Ermol'eva, L. K. Valedinskaya, A. E. Azletskaya, A. M. Rykaleva, and T. I. Cherkov. *Trudy Akad. Med. Nauk S.S.S.R. Antibiotiki i ikh primeneniye* 22, No. 1, 7-14 (1952).—Ecmolin obtained from fish is effective in vitro against *Micrococcus pyrogenes* var. *aureus*, streptococci, *Salmonella typhosa*, *S. paratyphi*, *S. schottmuelleri*, *Vibrio comma*, *Bacillus subtilis*, and *Actinomyces*. In vivo it prevents the growth of Grippé virus (A). An aq. sol. of ecmolin resists 30 min. autoclaving at 1.5 atm. It also aids in clearing the organism of

dysentery-carriers of Flexner's bacilli. It acts as anti-histamine. A. S. Mickin

(4)

Valedinskaya, L. K.

✓ The experimental study of nonprotein preparations from the liver and thyroid gland. Z. V. Ermolova, L. K. Valedinskaya, E. N. Lazareva, A. P. Avtsyn, A. B. Azletskaya, E. K. Berezhina, B. V. Ravich, A. M. Rykaleva, and A. M. Guslova. *Trudy Med. Med. Nauk S.S.S.R., Antibiotiki i ikh Primenenie* 22, No. 1, 14-21(1952).—Anstipin (I) (from the liver) and extrazin (II) (from the thyroid) are bactericidal and bacteriostatic against the tubercle bacillus and in large doses against typhoid, dysentery, diphtheria, protus, and pyocyanous bacilli. I also stimulates the phagocytic function of the histiocytes. II modifies and vitlates the course of tuberculosis infection in white mice when given by mouth or subcutaneously. I renders harmless the lethal dose of diphtheria toxin.

A. S. Mirkin

(8)

Valedinskaya, L.

Colorimetric estimation of streptomycin. L. K. Valedinskaya. *Trudy Med. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Antibiotiki i ikh Primenenie* 22, No. 1, 82-4(1952).--The guanidine group of the streptomycin mol. forms an orange color with an alk. soln. of Na nitroprusside. Equal vols. of 10% solns. of Na nitroprusside, $K_3Fe(CN)_6$, and NaOH are mixed and dild. with 3 vols. H_2O . Thirty min. later, when the dark-brown color has changed to orange, the reagent is ready for use. It keeps a few hrs. and must be discarded when it gets turbid. One cc. of this reagent is added to 5 cc. of the streptomycin soln. and the stable orange color compared with a standard soln. of streptomycin (25 units/cc.) similarly treated. The results compare favorably with those obtained by using the biol. or maltol methods.

A. S. Mirkin

VALEKINIKAYA, L.K., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk.

Colorimetric method of detecting streptomycin. Trudy VNIIA no.1:
47-49 '53. (MLRA 8:1)

(Streptomycin) (Colorimetry)

VALEDINSKAYA, L. K., BEREZINA, Ye. K., YERMOL'YEVA, Z. V., SEMICH, A. I., PETROVA, M. A.
and RUDESOVA, L. K.,

"Experimental study of biomyacin," appears in TABCON of Biomyacin (Experimental Study and Clinical use of Biomyacin), edited by A.F. Bilibin, Moscow 1954.

SO: Translation-417, 21 Jun 1955.

VALEDINSKAYA, L.K.

USSR / Pharmacology, Toxicology, Chemotherapeutic Agents
Antibiotics.

U-7

Abs Jour : Referat Zh.-Biol., No 1, 1958, No 3560

Author : Semich, A.I., Valedinskaya L.K.

Inst : Not given

Title : A Study of the Chemotherapeutic Characteristics of
Terramycin in Experimental Infections

Orig Pub : Antibiotike. Eksperim.-klinich. izuch., M., 1956, 203-206.

Abstract : Mice were infected with pneumococcus, typhoid and dysentery
cultures. Aqueous solutions of biomycin and terramycin
were administered orally at the time the animals were in-
fected and then in a dose of 0.4-1.6 mg for 2 more days.
The effectiveness of biomycin and terramycin on typhoid
fever and dysentery was found to be the same. Terramycin

Card 1/2

VALEDINSKAYA, L. K.

F-1

USSR / Microbiology. General Microbiology.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 20, 1958, No. 90750

Author : Krasil'nikov, N. A.; Koronyako, A. I.; Meksin, M. M.;
Valedinskaya, L. K.; Veselov, N. M.

Inst : Not given

Title : A Culture of Actinomycetes No. III - Act. luridus Nov.
Sp. - Which Forms the Antiviral Antibiotic, "Luridin"

Orig Pub : Not given

Abstract : A new species of actinomycetes, called Actinomyces luridus, strain III (1), is described which, according to its physiological properties, character of growth, and shape of colony, does not differ from Act. fradiae but yields a new antiviral antibiotic, luridin. According to the biochemical properties I is related to group II of the yellowish-orange actinomycetes. The cultural fluid

Card 1/2

VALEDINSKAYA, L.K. (Cand. of Med. Sci.); SEMICH, A.I. (Cand. of ^{Med.} ~~Med.~~ Sci.)

"Study of Chemotherapeutic Properties of Terramycin in Cases of Experimental Infections,"

p. 203 Ministry of Health USSR Proceedings of the Second All-Union Conference on Antibiotics, 31 May - 9 June 1957. p. 405, Moscow, Medgiz, 1957.

Vale Linskaya, L.K.

KRASIL'NIKOV, N.A.; KORENYAKO, A.I.; MEKSINA, M.M.; VALEDINSKAYA, L.K.
[deceased]; VESSLOV, N.M.

Culture of Actinomyces No.111, Actinomyces luridus nov.sp., producer
of the antiviral antibiotic luridin [with summary in English].
Mikrobiologiya 26 no.5:558-564 S-O.'57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'-
skiy institut antibiotikov, Moskva.

(ANTIBIOTICS,

luridin, prod. by Actinomyces luridus & antiviral
properties (Rus))

(ACTINOMYCES,

luridus, prod. of antibiotic luridin (Rus))

YURKOV, Yu.A.; VALEDINSKAYA, N.P.

Gasometric micromethod of determining acetone in exhaled air
from children with diabetes mellitus. Vop.okh.mat.1 det. 5
no.4:37-40 JI-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Iz kafedry detskikh bolezney (zav. - prof. M.M. Bubnova)
lechebnogo fakul'teta i filiala Tsentral'noy nauchno-issledo-
vatel'skoy laboratorii (Yu.A. Yurkov) i II Moskovskogo medi-
tsinskogo instituta im. N.I. Pirogova (dir. - dotsent M.G.
Sirotkina) na baze Detskoy gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy
No.1 (glavvrach - zasluzh.vrach RSFSR Ye.V. Prokhorovich).
(ACETONE) (DIABETES)

VALEDINSKAYA, N.P.

Effect of concomitant diseases on the course of diabetic acidosis
in children. *Pediatrics* no.12:33-36 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz kafedry detskikh bolezney (zav. - prof. M.M. Bubnova)
lechebnogo fakul'teta II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta
imeni N.I. Pirogova (dir. - dotsent M.G. Sirotkina).
(DIABETES) (ACIDOSIS)

VALEDINSKAYA, N.P.

Change in the lipoproteins of the blood serum in diabetes mellitus
in children. Vop. okh. mat. 1 det. 6 no.11:44-49 N '61.
(MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz kafedry detskikh bolezney lechebnogo fakul'teta (zav. - prof.
M.M.Bubnova) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I.Pirogova
(rektor - dotsent M.G.Sirotkina).
(DIABETES) (LIPOPROTEINS) (CHILDREN--DISEASES)

VALEDINSKAYA, N.P.

Ketone bodies in the blood and alkaline reserve in diabetes mellitus in children. Vop.okh.mat.i det. 7 no.4:53-57 Ap '62.
(MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz kafedry detskikh bolezney (zav. - prof. M.M.Bubnova)
lechebnogo fakul'teta II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta
imeni N.I.Pirogova (dir. - dotsent M.G.Sirotkina).
(ACETONEMIA) (DIABETES)

ALEKSANDROV, A.Ya., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; VALEDINSKAYA, T.A.,
izdat.red.; ROZHIN, V.P., tekhn.red.

[Factors in designing the elements of aeronautical units;
designing three-layer panels and shells] Voprosy rascheta
elementov aviatsionnykh konstruktsii; raschet trekhsloinykh
panelei i obolochek. [Collection of articles] Sbornik statei.
Pod red. A.I.A. Aleksandrova. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo obor.promyshl.
No.1. 1959. 167 p. (MIRA 12:9)
(Airplanes--Design and construction)

VALEDINSKAYA, V. A.

Valedinskaya, V. A.

"Changes in the cardiovascular system in anemia among children."
Second Moscow State Medical Inst imeni I. V. Stalin. Moscow, 1956.
(Dissertation for the degree of Doctor in Medical Science)

Knizhnaya letopis
No. 15, 1956. Moscow

VALEDINSKIY, A.S.

Combined fittings. Stan.1 instr. 24 no.12:24-26 D '53. (MLBA 7:1)
(Jigs and fixtures)

DOBRYNIN, Yevgeniy Mikhaylovich; TAYTS, B.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; GORODETSKIY, Yu.G., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; VALDINSKIY, A.S., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; YELISEYEV, M.S., red.isd-va; TIKHANOV, A.Ya., tekhn.red.

[Instruments for automatic control of dimensions in the manufacture of machinery] Pribory avtomaticheskogo kontrolya razmerov v mashinostroyeni. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.isd-vo mashinostroyit.lit-ry, 1960. 302 p. (MIRA 13:7)
(Machinery industry) (Automatic control)

VALEDINSKIY, A.S.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/223

Moscow. Vysheye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche

Rasobey detaley i mekhanizmov tochnykh priborov; sbornik statey
(Design of Precision Mechanisms of Precision Instruments;
Collection of Articles) Moscow, Mashiz, 1960. 260 p.
5,000 copies printed.

Ed. (Title page): T. A. Geronduan, Doctor of Technical Sciences,
Professor; Ed. (Inside book): Ya. G. Alverdyov, Engineer;
Tech. Ed.: A. P. Dvornov; Managing Ed. for Literature on
Machine Building and Instrument Making (Mashiz): N. V.
Pocrovsky, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for scientific
workers and engineers engaged in instrument making.

COVERAGE: The results of investigations on making instruments
with complex and design-perfect parts, pairs, and mechanisms,
with claims are published here for the first time. The
articles cover theory and methods of spherical cogwheel
engagement, a new method of manufacturing toothed wheels with
alternating ratio within one revolution, a universal method for
designing an oscillating system for stability by means of com-
plex transfer functions and precision methods for designing brake
centrifugal governors used in instrument design. Some of the
articles are accompanied by Soviet and non-Soviet references.
No personalities are mentioned.

Author: I. P. Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent.
Design of a Free Oscillating System "Balance Arm-Strip
Spring" Allowing for the Constant Angular Velocity of the
Motion of the Spring
The exact as well as an approximate analytical method
for the above design are presented.

Torov, A. M., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent. Theory
and Practical Methods of Balancing "Balance Wheel-Spiral
Spring" Oscillating System in Precision Instruments
A development of problems concerning the effect of the
unbalance of the oscillating system on the running of a
clockwork is presented.

Tsvetkov, N. M., Engineer. Design of Centrifugal Governors
The problem of methodology used for the perfected design
calculation of the brake centrifugal governors in instru-
ment making is discussed. The motion of the governor me-
chanism is investigated (including the error in the
by taking into account sample calculations using simplified
design formulas are presented.

Valedinskiy, A. S., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent.
"Spring Bines" and Mechanisms in Measuring Instruments
"Spring bines" are crossed cantilever strip-springs re-
placing bines in small angular movements. Various de-
signs of spring suspensions are given and the problems of
compensating the drop in the force during measuring in
instruments with spring mechanisms are discussed.

Chavetsov, V. N., Candidate of Technical Sciences. The Re-
versing Mechanism of a Powder Clutch
The theory and design of the above clutch are presented.

Card 3/6

VALEDINSKIY, A.S.

VALEDINSKIY, A.S.

Calculating changes in the position of flat-spring mechanisms.

[Trudy] MVTU no. 34:66-74 '55.

(MIRA 8:10)

(Springs (Mechanism))

VALEDINSKIY, A.S.

Accuracy of parallelogram-shaped spring suspensions. Izv.tekh.
no.4:13-14 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Springs (Mechanism))

VALEDINSKIY, D.A.

Features of fractures of the bones of the leg in children and their treatment. Ortop., travm.i protez. no.12:29-35 '60.

(MIRA 14:2)

1. Iz kliniki detskoy khirurgii (zav. kafedroy - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. S.D. Ternovskiy) 2-go Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. N.I. Pirogova (dir. - dots. M.G. Sirotkina) na baze detskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy No.13 im. Filatova.

(LEGS—FRACTURE)

VALEDINSKIY, I. A.

PA 34/49T32

USSR/Medicine - Osteomyelitis, Therapy
Medicine - Wounds, Diagnosis

Jul 48

"Classification and Methods for Treating Patients
With Advanced Osteomyelitis Caused by Service Con-
nected Traumatism," I. A. Valedinskiy, I. S. Kondrashov,
A. N. Bykhovskaya, V. A. Frolov, Nth Hosp, VTsSPS at
the "Ozero Karachi" Health Resort, 4 pp

"Khirurgiya" No 7

Divides subject disease into six classes and pre-
scribes treatment for each class.

34/49T32

VALEDINSKIY, I. A. Prof. Honored Sci. Worker

"The Use of Health Resorts for Treating the Wounded of World War II," Klin.
Med., 26, No.7, 1948.

BOGOMOLOV, G.V.; VALEDINSKIY, V.I.; KOCHNEV, S.S.; MANIS, M.N.; PANTELEYEVA,
Ye.N.; POPOV, I.V.; SYROVATKIN, V.G.; POMICHEV, M.M.;
BOGORODITSKIY, K.F.; DUKHANINA, V.I.; KRASINTSEVA, V.V.;
MAKARENKO, F.A.; POKROVSKIY, V.A.; SILIN-BEKCHURIN, A.I.;
FOMIN, V.M.; SHAGOYANTS, S.A.

Il'ia Il'ich Kobozov; obituary. Trudy Lab.gidrogeol.probl.
42:101-102 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Kobozov, Il'ia Il'ich, 1908-1961)

IVANOV, V.V., otv. red.; VALEDINSKIY, V.I., red.; OVCHINNIKOV,
A.M., red.; GROSSMAN, I.L., tekhn. red.

[Problems of the formation and distribution of mineral waters in the U.S.S.R.; transactions of the Conference of the Health Resort Institutes on the Hydrology of Mineral Waters] Voprosy formirovaniia i rasprostraneniia mineral'nykh vod SSSR; trudy... Moskva, TSentr. nauchno-issl. in-t kurortologii i fizioterapii, 1960. 398 p.

(MIRA 17:3)

1. Soveshchaniye kurortnykh institutov po gidrogeologii mineral'nykh vod. Moscow, 1958. 2. ~~TSentral'nyy~~ ~~nauchno-issledovatel'skiy~~ institut kurortologii i fizioterapii (for Ivanov, Valedinskiy).

IVANOV, V.V.; NEVRAYEV, G.A.; TOLSTIKHIN, N.I., retsenzent;
BAKHMAN, V.I., retsenzent; BOLASHOV, L.S., retsenzent;
EEDER, B.A., retsenzent; VALEDINSKIY, V.I., retsenzent;
OBROSOV, A.N., prof., otv. red.

[Classification of underground mineral waters] Klassifi-
katsiia podzemnykh mineral'nykh vod. Moskva, Nedra, 1964.
166 p. (Ocherki po mineral'nym vodam SSSR, no.1)
(MIRA 18:4)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Obrosov).

NEVRAYEV, G.A., red.; BAKHMAN, V.I., red.; VALLEDINOV, V.I.,
red.; GAVRILOV, N.A., red. (to be read); IVANOV, V.V., red.

[Materials on the study of therapeutic mineral waters
and muds and on balneotechnology] Materialy po izucheniu
lechebnykh mineral'nykh vod i griznet i bal'neotekhnike.
Moskva, 1967. 148 p. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
kurortologii i fizioterapii. 2. Otsel izucheniya kurortnykh
resursov Tsentral'nogo instituta kurortologii i fiziotera-
pii (for Bakhman).

VALEEV, A. SH.

G. S. Vozdvizhenskii, A. Sh. Valeev, T. N. Grech Khina. Anodic oxidation of , passivated metal. P. 17

Kazan Branch of Acad.
of Sciences, USSR.
The A.E. Arbuzov
Inst. of Chemistry
March 30, 1950

SO: Journal of Physical Chemistry, Vol. 25, No. 1 (Jan. 1951)

4

CA

Anodic oxidation of oriented metal. G. S. Vondryshen-
skii, A. Sh. Valeev, and T. N. Greshchukina (A. E. Arbuzov
Chem. Inst., Kazan Branch Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R.). *Dokl.
Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* **72**, 311-13(1980). --Wire
samples of Al, and prepd. by mech. or electropolishing,
were oxidized anodically in 20% H_2SO_4 at 20°, c.d. 1.5
amp./sq. dm. By tests with chem. reagents, oxide films
produced on faces parallel to the axis of the wire are less
porous than films on faces perpendicular to the axis.
Electropolishing decreases the porosity of the film. Films
produced on sections perpendicular to the axis of the wire
have the highest porosity, but that is decreased by elec-
tropolishing by a factor of about 3; on the parallel face,
the same operation reduces the porosity by a factor of 5.
As compared with the effect of mech. polishing, electro-
polishing reduces the porosity, on perpendicular sections
about 1.5 times, on parallel sections about 2.5 times.

N. Thou

117 AND 2ND CODES

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX

MD AND 1ST CODES

COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON VARIABLES INDEX

ANODIC OXIDATION OF METALS WITH DIFFERENT SURFACE TEXTURES. (In Russian.) G. S. Vozdvizhenskii, A. Sh. Valiev, and T. N. Grechukhina. *Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR* (Reports of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR), new ser., v. 72, May 11, 1950, p. 311-313.

Influence of the surface condition of 99.5% Al following different surface treatments (abrasive-paper polishing, mechanical polishing, or electropolishing) on microstructure after anodic oxidation was investigated. Results are tabulated, illustrated, and discussed. Differences in porosity between sections parallel and perpendicular to the direction of working are described.

ASR-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

23001 BOMAYV

011111 001 011 111

117 AND 2ND CODES

MD AND 1ST CODES

COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON VARIABLES INDEX

A

B94-1. Anodic Oxidation of Metals With Different Surface Treatures. (in Russian.) G. S. Vosnizhenakii, A. B. Yalovay, and T. N. Grechukhina. *Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR* (Reports of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR), new ser., v. 72, May 11, 1960, p. 311-313.

Influence of the surface condition of 99.5% Al following different surface treatments (abrasive-paper polishing, mechanical polishing, or electropolishing) on microstructure after anodic oxidation. Differences in porosity between sections parallel and perpendicular to the direction of working. (L19, Al)

L

ASR SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

#ALISTONE																	
M O U I Z A M T R W O N H T M D C E J A S B K X AND																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36

COMMON ELEMENTS																										PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
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<p>2004. Field Studies of Lightning Surges. H. G. Schuchman and Co. Vol. 1. International Conference on Large H.T. Systems, Paris, Paper No. 320. (20 pp.). 1937. In French. Describes the results obtained in lightning studies at the H.A.M.R. during 1936. Records have been obtained with cathode-ray oscillographs, hydromagnets and magnetic links of lightning surges on actual transmission lines, and the results obtained are compared with those of investigations in other countries.</p> <p>E. O. T.</p>																																																			
<p>ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																																																			
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<p>STANDARD SYMBOLS</p>																																																			

621.319.4 : 621.315.612.3
 3650. High-voltage high-frequency steatite capacitors. Valeev, KH. S. Elektrichestvo (No. 3) 63-7 (March, 1949) In Russian. - The most satisfactory material developed for transmitting capacitors consisted partly of Onotsky talc and BaO; from tests on discs of this material the average permittivity was 6.8, dissipation factor 7×10^{-4} , electric strength

25 kV/mm and volume resistivity at 20°C 10^{11} ohm-cm. The transmitting pot capacitors were designed for an effective working voltage of 10 kV at 2×10^5 c/s. The reactive power was determined by the permissible temperature rise, which was chosen as 50°C; thus with a cooling surface of 175 cm² corresponds to a capacitance of 85 pF. The flashover voltage of the capacitors was 35-38 kV, electric strength 100-135 kV, p.f. at l.v. $5-8 \times 10^{-4}$. However, the p.f. increases at higher voltages because of corona effects in the pores; it is possible though difficult to reduce the

internal porosity. The temperature rise of commercial capacitors of 85-100 pF loaded to 10-12 kVA was 50-70°C. With a loading of 40 kVA the temperature rise in still air was 5× greater than with forced cooling using a fan blowing air at 5-6 m/sec. Forced-cooled capacitors have been developed with a capacitance of 400 pF, whilst with oil/water cooling blocks of 4000 and 20000 pF capacitors loaded to 600 and 3000 kVA had a temperature rise $\approx 34^\circ\text{C}$.

W. B. S.

CA

4

Anodic oxidation of a metal with texture G. S. Vondyarskiy, S. Sh. Valiev, and T. N. Greshchukina (Kazan Branch Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R.). *Zhur. Fiz. Khim.* 25, 87-92 (1951); cf. C.A. 43, 5677b; 44, 7105c.—The influence of the metal texture on its anodic oxidation is demonstrated for Al, duralumin, Cu, and Fe by measuring the porosity of the oxide film on samples polished with sand paper (I) or mechanically (II) or electrochemically (III). The porosity as given by the drop method and (or) by the electrochem. method (Akimov and Paleolog, C.A. 40, 7011f) decreases in the order I, II, III. The no. of pores is always larger on planes perpendicular to the draw axis than on planes parallel to it, except on Cu after long (45 min.) anodic oxidation for which the reverse is true. There are more pores in films of annealed duralumin than in the quenched samples. Michel Boudart

117 AND 119 080121

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES

Production of lead-copper alloys by electrolysis of solutions of their benzenedisulfonates. P. P. Bel'vayev, A. G. Valeeva and S. P. Hel'man. *Vestnik Metallurgii* 19, 117-121 (1975); *Chemie & Industrie* 35, 855 (1975). In order simultaneously to deposit Pb and Cu from solns. of their benzenedisulfonates, the difference between the open potentials of the 2 metals must be decreased. Tests showed that increase in the c. d., decrease in temp. and soln. of colloidal soln. agents to the electrolyte increased this difference. Increasing the proportion of Pb/Cu in the electrolyte is similar to decreasing the free acid in the electrolyte. The acidity should be 0.1-0.5 N. Deposits obtained are relatively resistant to corrosion. When 0.5 N Pb and 0.5 N Cu solns. are electrolyzed at a c. d. of 1 amp. per sq. dm., the compn. of the soln. changes during the 1st 6 hrs. from Pb/Cu = 1 to Pb/Cu = 14, at the end of 120 hrs. the compn. becomes const. at Pb/Cu = 4. The same ratio is reached, at a c. d. of 1 amp. per sq. dm., for all solns. with a total Pb + Cu concn. of 1 N. When the c. d. is 4 amp. per sq. dm., the final ratio of Pb/Cu = 1. The change in Cu concn. of the soln. can not be accounted for.

A. Papineau-Couture

ASB-3LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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120000 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

L 23076-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP6010103

(A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0190/66/008/003/0376/0379

AUTHORS: Martynov, M. A.; Valeyghanina, K. A. 55

ORG: Scientific Research Institute of Polymerization Plastics
(Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut polimerizatsionnykh plastmass) 54 B

TITLE: Changes of the crystalline structure of polypropylene in the thermal aging process

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 8, no. 3, 1966, 376-379

TOPIC TAGS: crystalline polymer, crystallization, polymer, amorphous polymer, thermal aging, annealing, molecular structure, oxidation, heat effect

ABSTRACT: It was observed that during the thermal aging of polypropylene, its crystallinity and microcrystal sizes grow at the beginning of the process, and then the polymers become amorphous. The samples oriented without sufficient annealing during the elongation lose their orientation and, conversely, those with small natural orientation become better oriented. In thermally decomposed samples, one can observe not only the spherulitic structure but also a number of different molecular structures, including monocrystals. The described changes 15 2

Card 1/2

UDC: 678.01:53+678.742

L 23076-66

ACC NR: AP6010103

are ruled by the process of crystallization and oxidation destruction due to the combined action of heat and oxygen. The authors thank G. N. Martynov for his help in this work. Orig. art. has: 5 figures. [NT]
[Based on author's abstract]

SUB CODE: 07, 11/

SUBM DATE: 20Jan65/
OTH REF: 004/

ORIG REF: 002/

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2/2

ULR

***The Electrolytic Production of Lead-Copper Alloys from Benzenedisulphonic Acid Electrolytes.** P. P. Beliaev, A. G. Valjeva, and S. P. Gelman (*Vestnik Metallopromishlennosti* [Mezenger Metal Ind.), 1933, 13, (6), 117-120).—[In Russian.] The influence of the relative and absolute concentrations of lead and copper salts and of free benzenedisulphonic acid and the effects of current density on the course of the electrolysis have been studied, using iron cathodes and copper-lead alloy anodes. With a copper-lead ratio of 4 : 1 nearly pure copper is deposited on the cathode. With a 1 : 4 ratio the cathode deposit contains 2-6% copper. With an equimolecular concentration of lead and copper salts, the cathode deposit contains from 5·3 to 8MP₁₀ of lead as the cathode current density is raised from 0·25 to 8 amp./dm.². The optimum composition of the electrolyte is 0·5N with respect to the salt of each metal, 0·1N with respect to free acid, but the latter may be reduced to 0·04N without appreciably affecting the composition of the alloy. Deposits containing 20-30% lead resist corrosion in water and in 5-95% sulphuric acid at 18° and 50° C., are relatively insoluble in alkalis and in dilute hydrochloric acid, and are non porous when the thickness exceeds 2·3 μ.—D. N. S.

VALEEVA, Z.T.

22640. VALEEVA, Z.T. Reflektornyye vliyaniya s grudnogo limfaticheskogo protoka na krovenosnuyu sistemu. Sbornik nauch. trudov bashkir. med. in-ta im. 15- letiya vlkss, T. IX, 1949, S. 49-50

SO: LETOPIS' No. 20, 1949

VALEGOV, G.

Our drifting methods used in face preparation. Mast. ugl. 5 no. 11:7-
9 N '56. (MIRA 10:1)

1. Brigadir prokhodchikov shakhty "Zhurinka-3" Kombinata Kuzbassugol'.
(Coal mines and mining)

AKHMETOV, M.M.; ANOSHKIN, V.V.; DROZDOVSKIY, N.I.; VALEGZHANIN, V.V.;
FILIPPOV, N.I.; KNYAZEV, V.L.; SMIRNOVA, A.M.

Short-delay blasting in mines of the Leninogorsk Complex Ore
Combine. Trudy Alt. GMNII AN Kazakh. SSR 15:43-47 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

CHYTIL, M.; VALEK, A.; VALKOVA, M.; FIALOVA, V.; CHOLINSKY, K.

Effects of upright position on hemodynamics & renal function in glomerulonephritis. Sborn. lek. 60 no.12:361-369 Dec 58.

1. II interni klinika fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi Karlovy university
v Praze, prednosta prof. dr. Frantisek Herles.

(GLOMERULONEPHRITIS, physiol.

eff. of upright position on hemodynamics & renal funct. (Cz))

(BLOOD CIRCULATION, in various dis.

glomerulonephritis, eff. of upright position on hemodynamics(Cz))

(POSTURE, eff.

upright position on hemodynamics & renal funct. in glomerulonephritis (Cz))

(KIDNEYS, physiol.

eff. of upright position in glomerulonephritis (Cz))

VALEK, A.; NEUWIRTOVA, R.; CHYTIL, M.

Treatment of acute renal failure in the course of Weil's disease
by the artificial kidney. Rev. Czech. M. 5 no.1:32-39 1959.

1. Second Clinic of Internal Diseases, Faculty of Medicine, Charles
University, Prague, Director: Prof. F. Herles.

(WEIL'S DISEASE, compl.

acute renal failure, artif. kidney ther.)

(ACUTE RENAL FAILURE, etiol. & pathogen.

Weil's dis., artif. kidney ther.)

(KIDNEYS, artificial,

ther. of acute renal failure in Weil's dis.)

NEUWIRTOVA, R.; CHYTIL, M.; VALEK, A.; DAUM, S.; VALACH, V.

3 cases of arsine poisoning with anuria treated by the artificial kidney. Pracovní. lek. 12 no.3:144-152 Apr '60.

1. II. interní klinika Karlovy university v Praze, přednosta
prof. dr. Fr. Herles; Hlavní I. patologickoanatomický ústav
Karlovy university v Praze, přednosta doc. dr. B. Bednar.
(ARSENICALS toxicol.)
(ANURIA etiol.)
(KIDNEY ARTIFICIAL)

DVORAKOVA, Hana; VALEK, Albert; CHYTIL, Mirko

Acute renal insufficiency following incompatible blood transfusion.
Cas. lek. cesk. 101 no.38:1140-1146 21 S '62.

1. II interni klinika fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi KU v Praze,
prednosta prof. dr. F. Herles.

(BLOOD GROUP INCOMPATIBILITY) (BLOOD TRANSFUSION)
(ACUTE RENAL FAILURE)

STEJSKAL, Josef; VALEK, Albert

Pathology of sublimate poisoning. Acta Univ. Carol. [med.]
(Praha) 9 no.8:643-655 '63

1. I. Patologickoanatomický ústav fakulty všeobecného lékařství
University Karlovy v Praze (prednosta: prof. MUDr. B. Bednar,
DrSc.) a II. interní klinika fakulty všeobecného lékařství Uni-
versity Karlovy v Praze (prednosta: prof. MUDr. F. Herlitz, DrSc.)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

VALEK, A., Second Clinic of Internal Medicine (II. interni klinika),
Faculty of General Medicine (Fakulta vseobecného lékařství), Charles
University, Prague, Prof. Dr. F. HORKES, director.

"May Gnoseology be Useful in Clinical Research Work?"

Prague, Casopis Lékařů Českých, Vol CII, No 27-28, 8 July 1963, pp 739-743.

Abstract [Author's English summary]: At the present stage of medical
science Marxist gnoseology is indispensable for scientific work. Thera-
peutic effect of Prednison was studied using some gnoseologic principles.
Results of the study prove that the knowledge of methodology is im-
portant particularly in a concrete research work because of the complex-
ity of phenomena and processes; even minute examination and perfect
instruments do not protect against errors. Twenty-six references, in-
cluding 11 Czech, and 2 Russian.

VALEK, A.; TOMASEK, R.; KOLAR, J.

The significance of the artificial kidney in the treatment of chronic renal insufficiency. Cas. lek. cesk. 104 no.24: 668-672 18 Je'65.

1. II. interni klinika fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi Karlovy University v Praze (prednosta: prof. dr. F. Herles, DrSc.).

INSTRUMENTS AND EQUIPMENT

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

UDC 616.61-089.28(47)

TOMASEK, R.; VALEK, A.; JANKO, L.; 2nd Internal Clinic, Faculty of General Medicine, Charles University (II. Interni Klinika Fak. Vseob. Lek. KU), Prague, Head (Prednosta) Prof Dr F. HERLES; Biophysical Institute, Faculty of General Medicine (Biofyzikalni Ustav Fak. Vseob. Lek. KU), Prague, Head (Prednosta) Prof Dr Z. DIENSTBIER

"Performance of the Artificial Kidney of Soviet Manufacture."

Prague, Casopis Lekarů Ceských, Vol 105, No 19, 13 May 66, pp 504 - 511

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: Tests of the apparatus were conducted in vitro. Urea clearance at a flow rate of 200 ml/min was 135 ml/min, ultra-filtration 4.2 ml/min, the inner impedance 95 torrs. The basic filling volume of the blood path is 150 ml, and including the flowmeter, pump, and tubing 350 ml. Blood space of the dialyzer increases at a flow rate of 200 ml/min by 30 ml above the basic data given above. The efficiency of the kidney should be determined on the basis of permeability, which does not depend either on the flow rate
1/2

- 27 -

Internal Medicine

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

UDC 616.24-005.98:616.153.495

JANOTA, M.; VALEK, A.; BALCAR, V.; TEICHMANN, V.; 2nd Internal Clinic Faculty of General Medicine, Charles University (II. Interni Klinika Fak. Vseob. Lek. KU), Prague, Head (Prednosta) Prof Dr F. HERLES; Radiological Clinic Faculty of Gen. Med. Charles University (Radiologicka Klinika Fak. Vseob. Lek. KU), Prague, Head (Prednosta) Prof Dr V. SVAB.

"Pulmonary Edema in Uremia."

Prague, Casopis Lekaru Ceskych, Vol 105, No 27-28, 4 Jul 66, pp 738 - 743

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: An account of the clinical picture of pulmonary edema in uremic patients is presented. 393 anuric patients, of whom 35 were examined thoroughly, were studied. It is recommended that interstitial and alveolar pulmonary edema be differentiated; clinical, X-ray and necroptic means of differentiation are described. The two have a common genesis, but the extent of affection, the prognosis, and the best therapeutic methods are different. X-ray pictures are particularly valuable in the diagnosis of latent interstitial pulmonary edema. Latent changes can also be detected by examination of pulmonary functions. 4 Figures, 6 Tables, 43 Western, 10 Czech, 2 Russian references. (Ms. rec. Sep 65).

Hematology

CZECHOSLOVAKIA UDC 616.61-008.64-036.12:616.155.194

NEUWIRTOVA, R.; VALEK, A.; TOMASEK, R.; BROULIK, P.; 2nd Internal Clinic, Faculty of General Medicine, Charles University (II. Interni Klinika Fak. Vseob. Lek. KU), Prague, Chief (Prednosta) Prof Dr F. HERLES; Institute of Experimental Pathology Fac. of Gen. Med. Charles University (Ustav Experimentalni Patologie Fak. Vseob. Lek. KU), Prague, Chief (Prednosta) Prof Dr T. TRAVNICEK.

"Red Cell Formation in Patients after Prolonged Dialysis in Chronic Renal Insufficiency."

Prague, Casopis Lekaru Ceskych, Vol 105, No 51, 16 Dec 66, pp 1393 - 1397

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: Prolonged dialysis helps the formation of red blood cells in patients suffering from renal insufficiency. The reduction in the retention of break-down products of nitrogen metabolism improves erythropoiesis, but the hemolytic effect of erythrocytes is not eliminated. Regeneration of the bone marrow is not intensive enough to improve anemia. When the dialysis with the artificial kidney is satisfactory, hemoglobin can be maintained above 9g%. 1 1/1 Figure, 5 Tables, 14 Western, 6 Czech, 2 Russian references.

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS		PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX	
<p>CA</p> <p>Comparison of pedologic properties of the plants <i>Brachypodium pinnati</i> and <i>Arrhenatherum elatioris</i> at lochenice. H. Válek. <i>Sborník Českoslov. Akad. Zemiř. věd</i> 20, 413-21 (1948). While the chem. analysis of the soils for both plants was approx. the same, after extr. with 20% hot HCl, there was a lower extr. ("A" silicate) in the soil from <i>Arrhenatherum</i> than from <i>Brachypodium</i>, except in SO, which was higher with <i>Arrhenatherum</i>. I. M.</p>		<p>15</p>	
<p>ASB-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>			
<p>EXTR. EXTR. EXTR.</p>		<p>EXTR. EXTR. EXTR.</p>	
<p>EXTR. EXTR. EXTR.</p>		<p>EXTR. EXTR. EXTR.</p>	

(8)

C. Q.
1951

The soil origin and development on the gneiss formation around the town Vlatim in the middle of Bohemia. Boh. Velek. (Statni vyzkumne ustavy zem. Prace, Czechoslovakia, Akad. Zemdel'ske 25, 343 041951). Shornik Ceskoslov. Most of the soils originated from the cl. C.A. 44, 9800. The gneiss is composed of quartz, biotite, paragneiss. The gneiss is composed of quartz, biotite, sillimanite, feldspar, muscovite, apatite, zircon, sphene, chlorite, rutile, sericite, and limonite. Climatic and pedologic relations indicate the origin of podzolic soil types. There are middle podzolic soils in the forests and weak podzolic soils in the fields. The pedochem. changes are influenced by this development of the soil type and not by the outside factors such as climate. These soils should be classified as endodynamomorphic on the substratum free of lime. Very frequently this soil type is found on the different mother rocks of Bohemia. For Muka

VALEK, B.

"Associations of Caricetum Davallianae in Soils with Acid Reaction. p. 1-10." (VESTNIK, 1951, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

So: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, No. 5, May 1954/Unclassified

VALEK, Boh

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 8
Apr. 25, 1954
Mineralogical and Geological Chemistry

2
①/2

Soil origin and development on gneiss formation around "Vlasim." II. Boh. Valek. Sbornik Ceskoslov. Akad. Zemdel'ski 25, 229-30 (1952); Ch. C.A. 45, 0431a.—The weathered rock has chemically a great effect on the development of soil types, especially in the area of podzolized soils (I). I become valuable for agriculture and forestry because the soil is enriched by mineral nutrients, the sorption complex is increased and favorable phys.-chem. conditions are formed. In the genetic soil system I should be classified as a special subtype. I should be further divided into exodynamomorphous and endodynamomorphous dependent, if in the pedogenetic development the outer or inner factors predominate.
Jan Mlicka --

VALEK, B.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48
Apr. 10, 1954
Soils and Fertilizers

2
Development of soil in southern-Bohemia gneiss formation around Světlá in Šumava. B. Valek. *Sborník Českoslov. Akad. Zeměděl. Věd* 26A, 303-6(1953).—Two profiles (A and B) were studied. Profile A is composed of gneiss of old origin and very much weathered, where the inner effect of long pedologic processes is weakened by the outside climatic conditions. In profile B, composed of weathered gneiss of comparatively young origin, the inner factors are predominating in the genetic development of soil profile on the C-free mother-soil substrate. Jan Míka

VALEK, B.

Using peat to improve the soil. p. 502. (CASOPIS LEKARU CESKYCH, Vol. 92, #25, June 1953, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 2 #8, Library of Congress,
August 1953, Incl.

VALER, B.

"Single seed planting."

Sbornik. Annals. Kada B., Praha, Vol 27, No 1, Feb 1954, p. 73

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 10, Oct 1954, Lib. of Congress

VALEK, B

"Soils of the southern Kaldidalur area in southwestern Iceland and their relation to the vegetation. In German "

ROZPRÁVY. ŘADA MATEMATICKO-PŘÍRODOVĚDECKÁ, Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 69,
no. 2, 1959

Monthly list of East Europe Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 9, No. 6, Sept 59
Unclass

VALEK, Eohumil

Ecologic conditions of the occurrence of *Caricetum davallianae* in
Slovakia. *Biologia* 15 no.7:481-497 '60. (EEAI 10:2)

1. Laboratorium der Bodenkunde der Dschechoslowakishcen Akademie der
Wissenschaften, Prague.

(CZECHOSLOVAKIA--CARICETUM DAVALLIANAE)

VALEK, Bohumil

SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees: /not given/

Affiliation: Pedological Laboratory CSAV /Ceskoslovenska akademie ved; Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences/ (Laborator pro pedologii CSAV), Prague

Source: Prague, Casopis pro Mineralogii a Geologii, Vol VI, No 3, 1961, pp 325-331.

Data: "Effect of the Weathering Sulfides From the Brown-Coal Basin in Northern Bohemia on the Change in the Soil Reaction."

VALEK, Bohumil

Soil of some varieties of moor plants. Rozpravy nat CSAV 12 no.2:
3-113 '62.

VALEK, Bohumil

Effect of calcium on soil toxicity during sulfide weathering
in soil of coal mine heaps. Cas min geol 8 no.2:198-202
Ap '63.

1. Oddeleni pedologie, Geologicky ustav Ceskoslovenske
akademie ved, Praha.

VALEK, Bohumil

Study of soil-forming processes effected by mother rock dis-
integration in podsol /areas. Rozpravy mat CSAV 73 no.3:1-79'63

VALEK, Bohumil

New theoretical basis for the soil cultivation and increase of yields. Vestnik CSAV 73 no.2:294-296 '64.

VALEK, D.

Systematics of drilling work and theoretical regularities of rotary drilling. p. 132.
RUDY, Praha, Vol. 3, no. 4, Apr. 1955.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (SEAL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955,
Uncl.

VALEK, D.

Contribution to the problem of the reliability and safety of electric
detonators. p. 217.

RUDY. (Ministerstvo hutního průmyslu a rudných dolů) Praha, Czechoslovakia,
Vol. 7, No. 7, July 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 11,
November 1959.

Uncl.

MECIR, Roman; VALEK, Dusan

New informations on blasting in headings. Rudy 10 no.1:2-4 Ja '62.

1. Vyzkumne stredisko BS Kronstrukta, Praha (for Mecir).
2. Zelezne doly a hrudkovny, Ejpovice-Mucice (for Valek).

VALEK, Dudan

Use of thermal boring in quarries. Rudy 10 no.1:9-11 Ja '62.

1. Zelezne doly a hrudkovny, Ejpovice-Mucice.

VALEK, Dusan; KNUROWSKI, Tomas, inz.

Use of driving by parallel boreholes in the ore mines of
Nucice. Rudy 10 no.7:225-227 J1 '62.

1. Zelezne doly a hrudkovny Ejpovice - Nucice.

VILEK, Frantisek, dr.

Scientific, technical, and economic information in the development
of steel construction production. (a) 1967 (b) 1964:183 (c)
164.

VALEK, J. (Dr.)

J. Valek (Prague), "Die Organisation der Uhrmachergenossenschaften in der CSR," Monatsschrift fuer Feinmechanik und Optik (Berlin), 75/3, March 1958, pp. 100-2.

VALEK, Jiri

Checking the magnetic qualities of permanent magnet materials.
Slaboproudý obzor 21 no.7:421-426 J1'60. (EEAI 10:1)

1. Metaz, narodni podnik, Tynez nad Sazavou
(Magnetic materials)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BRODANOVA, M.; HOENIG, V.; BRODAN, V.; VALEK, J.; KUHN, E.; Laboratory of Pathophysiology of Blood Formation and of Liver Diseases at the 1st Internal Clinic, Faculty of General Medicine, Charles University (Laborator pro Patofyziologii Krvetvorby a Jater pri I. Interni Klinice Fak. Vseob. Lek. KU), Prague, Head (Prednosta) Prof Dr V. HOENIG; Institute of Human Nutrition (Ustav pro Vyzivu Lidu), Prague - Krc, Director (Reditel) Prof Dr J. MASEK.

"Influence of Desferrioxamine B on Blood Sugar Curves."

Prague, Casopis Lekarů Ceských, Vol 105, No 45, 11 Nov 66, pp 1235 - 1236

Abstract: Peroral glycomic curves after an application of Desferrioxamine B are lower than without the application. After intravenous administration of glucose Desferrioxamine B causes a significant shortening of the time required for disappearance. The resulting plasmatic clearance of glucose is increased. It is not certain whether the fast disappearance is due to glucose absorption by the tissues, or its transformation in the blood. 1 Table, 11 Western, 3 Czech references.

1/1

Z/039/61/022/012/009/009
D291/D306

Advantages of sintered ...

less susceptible to mechanical damage; (3) they are homogeneous, free from cracks and flaws and, therefore, guarantee a homogeneous magnetic field; (4) their dimensions are more precise, intricate shapes can be made, and they require less or no machining at all; (5) they allow preparation of composite magnets, made partly of alloy and partly of soft iron, or preparation of entire sintered magnetic circuits; (6) they save scarce metals, since a metal-utilization of 90% can be reached. In addition, sintered magnets now have the same magnetic properties as cast magnets. These advantages become even more prominent in instruments with rotating magnets in special applications. There are 2 figures, 2 tables and 3 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Metaz, n. p. Týnec nad Sázavou (Metaz, National Enterprise, Týnec nad Sázavou)

SUBMITTED: May 18, 1961

Card 2/2

L 07534-67 EMP(k)/EWT(1)/EMP(e)/EMP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD
ACC NR: AP6019417 (A) SOURCE CODE: CZ/0078/66/000/005/0009/0009

INVENTOR: Hruska, Alois (Engineer; Prague); Kasik, Ivan (Engineer; Prague); Starosta, Ondrej (Engineer; Cercany); Siska, Miloslav (Benesov u Prahy); Valek, Jiri (Doctor of Physics; Prague)

ORG: none

TITLE: [Method for making permanent magnets] CZ Pat. No. PV 1453-65

SOURCE: Vynalez, no. 5, 1966, 9

TOPIC TAGS: magnet, permanent magnet material, magnetic alloy

ABSTRACT: A method for making permanent magnets having a pole structure by the electric slag smelting of an alloy for permanent magnets is described. The chemical composition of the alloy is 5 to 10% Al, 10 to 27% Ni, 5 to 40% Co, 1 to 10% Cu, 0 to 10% Ti, 0 to 4% Zr, 0 to 4% Nb, 0 to 4% Ta, and a residue of Fe in the crystallizer. The distinguishing feature of the method is that in order to direct the growth of the crystal in the axial direction of the crystallizer, in the direction of magnetization, the current density in the electrode is controlled and kept in the 0.3 to 3.5 A/mm² range through the temperature regime of the electric slag process using slag of chemical composition 40 to 100% CaF₂, 0 to 50% Al₂O₃, 0 to 50% CaO, 0 to 10% SiO₂, 0 to 5% MgO, 0 to 5% TiO₂.

SUB CODE: 09,11/ SUBM DATE: 03Mar65

Size of radial brick: KARL VALER. *Staro*, 26 [2] 24 (1948).—Although the size of radial brick is not standardized in Czechoslovakia; their dimensions are established as follows: thickness 9 cm., height 6.5 cm., and width on the outer circumference 18.5 cm.; the length varies between 10 and 30 cm. R.B.

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Charts for calculating the gravitational effect of a sphere, cylinder, and
step. In English.

P. 11, (*Geofyzikalni Sbornik*) Ceased publication. No. 36/60, 1956 (Published 1957)
Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957

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Determination of gravimetric corrections in gravimetric research. In Russian.

P. 21, (Geofysikalni Sbornik) Ceased publication. No. 36/60, 1956 (Published 1957)
Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957

VALEK, Rostislav, inz.; STEHLIK, Eduard

Gravitational effect V_2 of bodies limited by the planes of the second order. Geofys sbornik 9:9-31 '61

1. Lehrstuhl für angewandte Geophysik, Naturwissenschaftliche Fakultät, Karlsuniversität, Praha.

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Intepretation of gravity anomalies V_z by means of models. Geofys
sbornik 9:33-62 '61.

1. Lehrstuhl fur angewandte Geophysik, Naturwissenschaftliche
Fakultat, Karlsuniversitat, Praha.

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Electrodes for pH meters. From patent 15 no. 2 382 198 in C.S.

1. Navody průmyslové automatizace National Enterprise, Chem.
Nova Paka.

VALEK, Vojtech

Mobile sensor of the BMT noncontact measures of area balances.
Hut listy 20 no.1:45-47 Ja '65.

1. Zavody prunyslove automatizace, Branch enterprise Nova Paka.

L 3322-66 EWT(m)/ENP(v)/ENP(k)/ENP(h)/ENP(1) DIAAP

ACC NR: AP5027879

CZ/0034/65/000/002/0130/0132

AUTHOR: Valek, Vojtech

TITLE: Measurement of weight per unit area with radioisotopes 14

SOURCE: Hutnicke listy, no. 2, 1965, 130-132

TOPIC TAGS: radioisotope, physics laboratory instrument, protective coating

ABSTRACT: The article describes an instrument which measures the weight per unit area by means of radioisotopes incorporated in coating materials, for noncontact checking of uniformity of the coating. Orig. art. has: 1 table, 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Zavody prumyslove automatizace, zavod Nova Paka (Industrial Automation Plants, Nova Paka Plant)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

JPRS

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Valek, Z.

Study of erosion of the banks of torrential streams. p. 2.

Vol. 10, no. 1, Feb. 1955
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Sept. 1955, Uncl.

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VALEK, Z. Research on the use of trees and shrubs for the stabilization
of streams banks. . 239.

Vol. 5, No. 7/7a, July 1955

VODNI HOSPODARSTVI

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Praha, Czechoslovakia

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"Research on the Influence of Forests on Drainage of Water in the Basin of the Kychova and Zdechovka Rivers. " (Conclusion) p. 320 (VODNI HOSPODARSTVI, Vol. 3, No. 11, November 1953, Praha, Czechoslovakia).

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